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deserves mention because of its practical usefulness in the community to which each belongs. The work need not necessarily be of a kind one can observe and measure.

All who are working unselfishly for good purposes have entered the path of social service. It is a path full of hard work and sacrifice, yet we rejoice, for it is this path, preeminently, which leads to the greatest happiness and satisfaction which the human spirit knows—that of being of genuine service in the world.

Closing Song. "America."

March. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home."

ARMISTICE-DAY

JANET WORTLEY

Armistice Day occupies a unique position amongst our patriotic holidays. Unlike the Fourth of July, Memorial Day, and the others, it is inherently blessed with a spirit of internationalism. It is not our holiday alone, but is shared by many nations. It is the time when our spirits unite with those of many other people in a thanksgiving for the end of the World War and in a hope for lasting peace. As we remember our own soldiers who fought and died in that great war we cannot forget those of other nations who gave their lives too. We cannot make Armistice Day a celebration that is selfishly patriotic. We cannot remember only our own heroes. We cannot ignore the welfare of the whole world. The very meaning of the day is in the hope of everlasting peace.

Our purpose in planning a morning exercise must be to capture this feeling, this hope. The times when we are moved by a true internationalism are all too rare. Our means of expressing this spirit lay in a discussion of the whole problem of peace and war. Reverently we remembered our dead soldiers and the many who are still suffering in body and mind. Yet this was only the stimulus for the idea that all this suffering should not have been in vain. We felt that the best way we could keep faith with the many who had died believing they were fighting a war to end war, was to give our serious consideration to the problem of how to keep the peace so dearly won.

It was felt that boys, who would have to fight and suffer if another war should come, would be the most effective ones to present this exercise. Six boys from the seventh grade were chosen and the whole question of an Armistice Day celebration was proposed to them and discussed. Faced with the problem of how to end war they formed their individual opinions and gave them at the next group meeting. From the ideas of all it was discovered that there must be at least three parts to the exercise. Someone must tell in an introductory speech what an Armistice Day celebration should be, and why we had chosen to talk about ways to end war. The problem of war itself gave us the remaining three parts. In order to do away with war we must understand its results and its causes. Then we are ready to discuss its cures. In a

general way we talked about these four parts so that everyone could see what things must be considered in each. Each boy chose the subject that interested him most. The cures of war seemed the most vital of all the points, since that was where action lay. Consequently three of the boys divided the work there and each took one of the following topics: (1) steps toward peace since the war, (2) the recent Hoover-MacDonald conversations on naval disarmament, and (3) what we all can do in the future toward ending war.

It was agreed that the seriousness and formality of the occasion called for a series of dignified speeches. Yet we knew that music and perhaps poetry would greatly add to the effect of what was said. Many songs were discussed and discarded because they were selfishly patriotic—and the choice finally was the "Hymn of Brotherhood" by Horatio Parker, and the "Recessional" set to music by Reginald de Koven. In the first song it was this stanza which seemed particularly appropriate.

Nation with nation, land with land,
Unarmed shall live as comrades free;
In every heart and brain shall throb
The pulse of one fraternity.

This song was chosen to open the exercise, the "Recessional" to close it.

Two poems were chosen by the teacher and read to the boys, Vachel Lindsay's "Abraham Lincoln Walks at Midnight" and Winifred M. Lett's "The Spires of Oxford."

"The Spires of Oxford" appealed to the boys because it made them realize how war tears youth away from school and the things they all love so well—games, country, and their peaceful life together. This seemed to work well into the speech on the things that war destroys, but the first poem seemed a unit in itself. Consequently a seventh boy was chosen and the poem placed last as an idealistic expression of the spirit of all their speeches.

Rehearsing together gave to the boys again a sense of the unity to which each was contributing.

For the occasion the stage was set with seven chairs arranged in a semi-circle. Behind the center chair was a standard containing small flags of many nations. On the right was placed a large American flag, and on the left a basket of flowers. As his turn came each boy rose and came forward to the center of the stage where he presented his speech.

Following is the verbatim report of the exercise. The serious and thoughtful way in which each boy spoke produced an unusually fine response in the audience. The students felt the dignity, and understood the need of our working to bring everlasting peace. They felt that such a discussion of war and peace was in keeping with a true Armistice-Day spirit. To the teachers and parents it was exceptionally appealing to hear those young boys treat this whole subject in such a sincere and dignified manner. It was an exercise which made everyone think and

to some extent it did capture the rare feelings of Armistic Day, our thankfulness for peace, and our wish to so live among our fellow nations that we may always have peace.

ARMISTICE-DAY

Lester Smith. On November 11, 1918, eleven years ago today, the Armistice was signed. It meant the end of a four-year war. In memory of this we shall sing the "Hymn of Brotherhood."

All sing "Hymn of Brotherhood" by Horatio Parker.

Lester. Why do people set aside this day for celebration? The original reason was because the people were glad that the war was over, but now we celebrate it in memory of the soldiers that fought and died in that war. Many of these soldiers fought and died in the belief that they were giving all they had in one great war which was to be the last war in the world. It is really our duty to do all we can to stop wars, because if there is another war they will have died in vain.

Now people are trying to stop war instead of sending millions of people to fight, and having such a few of them return. When people come to think of it there are many ways to stop war. If there were another war we would want to do our duty, but we feel that there are other ways to settle disputes like that. So we are going to talk about the results of war, the causes of war and the things that are being done to stop war.

Kerlin Seitz. I am talking about the results of war because we want you to realize how destructive war is and may be in the future. The damage from war is measured not only in dollars but in the human lives sacrificed and in the years and years dragged out by those suffering through injuries and diseases. Seventeen million men were killed in the great war. Forty million more were wounded and maimed for life; disease also had its hand in this. Property amounting into billions of dollars was destroyed; homes, places of business, government buildings, transportation routes, shipping, commerce, agriculture, flooded mines, places of art and places of learning, were destroyed. Education was set back because men were taken out of school. Many of the best teachers were taken away from the schools to teach in the army. College and university students were taken from their studies to go into the service. Many of them never returned. A poem says this better than I can. (*Reads "The Spires of Oxford," by Winifred M. Letts.*)

Why is it that people permit such destruction to go on? When "War! War!" passes from mouth to mouth there is enthusiasm. People proudly watch soldiers leaving; shouts, cheers, singing, and farewells, in many cases the last. This enthusiasm lasts until reports of the killed and wounded come back. Then the feeling begins to change and a few wise people get together to plan a peaceful way to settle the disputes which cause war.

At last war is over, and cheers, shouts, and home-comings are in the air. People forget the past losses. Soldiers become heroes, victory or defeat make it difficult for people to think of world-peace, but a few more intelligent ones go on planning to see what can be done to end war, and to prevent such terrific destructions in the future.

The boys following will tell you what has been done for peace and will give some of their own ideas about what can be done.

Martin Sus. Before people can stop war and its destruction, they must first stop its sources which are trade rivalries, secret alliances, imperialism, and disagreements of all kinds. These are the problems that nations are striving to cure.

In the years previous to the war this state existed. Germany was trying to wrest the trade from England. All Europe had been making alliances and once Germany attempted to make an alliance with Russia through secret terms. They failed in this however. There had been much dispute about boundary limits, etc., between the countries. In this state war was inevitable. Finally the crisis was reached when the Austrian Archduke, Francis Ferdinand, and his wife, were assassinated by a Serbian. Austria then made demands upon Serbia which Serbia felt she could not meet without great humiliation. Therefore on July 28, 1914, Austria declared war on Serbia. Russia, however, came to the assistance of Serbia and warned Austria that she would mass her troops the minute Austrians crossed the Serbian border. Germany then sided with Austria because she had an alliance with her, and then Russia called France and England with whom she had an alliance. And subsequently as the years went by other nations were drawn into the struggle. America was one of these. She entered the war after the sinking of the S. S. "Lusitania" in which 102 Americans lost their lives. In time of war all nations with few exceptions are roused by patriotism and do rash things that their better judgment in peace time would not permit.

Can't something be done to stop trade rivalries before a war is reached?

Raymond Pogg. Must there be another war? No, not if we use some of the agencies already provided for keeping peace. The World Court and the League of Nations are two great ones.

The nearest approach to a war, since the great one, was in that same region. It was between Bulgaria and Greece. The Greeks were playing some gambling game over in Bulgaria. The Bulgarians won, and were accused of cheating. Soon they were arguing, then fighting, and soon troops from both countries arrived. However, the League of Nations was notified, and when delegates from both countries found no real reason for fighting, the troops were then called back. That is an example of how a big war could have started from a very trivial thing.

Perhaps the best-known dispute settled, was about a year ago, between Paraguay and Bolivia in South America. It was a dispute over boundaries. Here delegates from both countries agreed to a compromise, suggested by the League of Nations.

A third great step toward world-peace is the Kellogg Peace Pact. This is a treaty between the main world-powers, stating that they will settle all disputes by pacific means. The theory is that if the large countries do not fight each other, the little countries will not fight. If the little countries fight each other, they must depend on the big countries for supplies. A clause in the League of Nations Covenant states that all financial, trade, social or other relations with a country that starts a war, are to be stopped at once. When this happens to a little country, it cannot exist in a war-like state very long.

Now since the great war we have made three great steps toward world-peace: the World Court, the League of Nations, and now in the last few years, the Kellogg Peace Pact. These are some of the things. There are

some in the making, and many to be made which will help our world to be a more peaceful one to live in.

Henry Taecker. Recently an event has occurred which is an important step toward peace. This is the conversation of President Hoover and Prime Minister MacDonald. MacDonald was invited over here by President Hoover to talk with him about naval disarmament. Although in these talks they reached no definite conclusion, still they were an important factor in peace. They talked mostly on the relationship of Great Britain and the United States.

The fact that Great Britain, who has been considered ruler of the seas, and the United States, who has been competing with her, have met together, means an important step towards peace. If these two countries should never fight it would have a moral influence over the whole world. The importance of these two statesmen coming together and speaking in a free and open manner is to remove some of the obstacles that heretofore were lying in their path.

However, a substantial agreement cannot be obtained without the help and co-operation of other naval powers. Therefore the United States and England feel that an agreement can be reached at a conference to be held next January to which France, Italy, Japan are invited. It is our hope that the security afforded by the Kellogg Peace Pact will remove all competitive ship building. This should carry with it a step toward world-peace.

(Moment of silence, at 11:00 A. M.)

James Rowe. Everybody here can do something for peace. It is inconceivable that there is so much to be done in the future. What has been done is only the beginning. To have real peace you must have the co-operation and good will of everybody. To have any form of peace you have to have the education of a majority of intelligent people in all countries. Education for peace should begin in the early life of the individual so that he may gain a general idea of the world and the rights of people to live in their own way. This helps to make a broad-minded attitude in the individual.

Some newspapers and magazines are very harmful to the cause of peace. Not so very long ago these headlines appeared in one of our newspapers: "Paris Suspects Hoover-MacDonald Pact." This proved to be incorrect information. So you can see that uneducated persons are given false ideas and, because they have not been educated enough to reason things out for themselves, these sources are dangerous to them.

Bad government is a cause of war. The underlying cause of bad government is that the uneducated persons do not know the real facts and are moved by oratory and false promises and so do not vote with any intelligence.

It seems to me that the following suggestions might help to educate people. First, school teachers should be open-minded; second, school books, especially histories, should not be prejudiced; third, newspapers should print the truth; fourth, people should travel and try to come in contact with all types of people; and last, everybody should take advantage of their education. They should strive to carry this big idea throughout their lives by being open-minded themselves.

There are other things besides education that work toward peace. The following ideas are being proposed at the present time by various statesmen. In Europe there is being formed a huge banking concern called the "World

Bank." In Europe there is also being formed a union consisting of the countries in central Europe. They have already started a university to teach people the new language made up of the languages of these countries. There is to be one president with a representative from each country and a governor for each country. This is to be called the United States of Europe. Now it seems to me that there could be another union like this formed in South and Central America.

Since the Armistice, eleven years ago, many great steps have been taken toward peace, the League of Nations, the World Court, Disarmament Conferences, the Kellogg Peace Pact, and the Bank of Europe. These things have been made possible by the co-operation of everybody. There is still much to be done; so it is for us to work for these things in the future in order that world-peace may come.

David Simonds then read Vachel Lindsay's "Abraham Lincoln Walks at Midnight."

All sing Kipling's "Recessional." Music by Reginald de Koven.